

Missiskoui Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

VOL. I.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

NO. 47.

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MR. FELTON'S DEFENCE.

REMARKS on a Report of a committee of the house of assembly, submitted for the consideration of the members of the legislature and the public at large.

It appears by the newspapers, that a committee of the house of assembly has submitted to that Honourable Body a Report which, if public rumor may be relied on, contains charges of a calumnious and defamatory nature reflecting on my character and conduct as a public officer.

I have long been aware that certain imputations injurious to my reputation were entertained by the assembly, and I have anxiously awaited their exhibition, that I might be able to meet and refute them.

The charges being directed against me as a public officer, I had a right to expect that communication of them would be made to the Executive; but so far as I can learn no petition or complaint on the subject has been brought under the notice of Government.

I had equally a right to expect that the hon. gentleman who brought the complaint before the assembly would, from his station in the country, have felt it to be courteous at least, if not just, to afford me an opportunity of explaining or vindicating any doubtful point in my conduct, but I have not been favored with any intimation of a desire on his part to obtain information on the subject; altho' in noticing an anonymous attack in the newspapers, I professed my readiness to afford any disinterested enquirer all the explanation required; further than this I could not go consistently with my ideas of public duty, conceiving that an officer under government ought not to answer anonymous accusations in the public journals brought against him in his official capacity, his time and talents belonging to his employer, to whom alone he is responsible for their application, as well as for his official conduct.

It is thus evident that the parties interested in propagating the reports against me did not find it convenient to afford me the opportunity of refuting them.

So soon however as it became known that the committee had made a report to the assembly, I have considered myself authorized to take public notice of it, and I instantly addressed a memorial to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, praying him to institute an inquiry into the charges, whatever they might be, of which however I had but an imperfect knowledge, for the secrecy of the proceedings in the committee prevented me from ascertaining the scope of the accusation or the evidence on which it was founded.

Having subsequently learnt from public rumor, that one of the charges is a subject that forms the matter of a special grievance,

to which allusion had been made in the house of commons, I felt myself justified in calling upon the Royal commissioners to take cognizance of it and to enquire into the particulars connected with it.

If the results of this investigation could be circulated at the same time with the allegations to which they refer, I should count with perfect assurance on the judgment of the public; but it will be impossible for the Governor or the Royal commissioners to afford me the opportunity by

the breach of the engagement on the part of the Government, the obligations undertaken by me were fulfilled to the letter, before the original promise of the Secretary of state was redeemed; that mine was a solitary instance of the conditions of residence being complied with; and that capital brought with me was applied to the improvement of the country and the cultivation of the grants.

The next charge brought against me by the committee, is prefaced with a labored statement drawn up with all the skill of a special pleader, giving an exparte and falsely colored view of the object of my appointment as agent for Ascot; and it is followed by a list of persons to whom it is said that I sold lands which it was my duty to grant to them gratuitously, and that I applied the monies to my own use; some subordinate imputations follow this charge, but they all rest on the same foundation.

I must premise my reply to these allegations by remarking that in preparing the list of persons to whom I am accused of selling land, the committee has most ingeniously & artfully mixed together the parties who obtained land from me as laborers, with those who actually bought lands which I was entitled to sell on account of my percentage; and that in respect to the individual facts brought in support of the accusation, some are untrue, others exaggerated, and all imperfectly stated, in as much as they exhibit only so much of each transaction as it suited the purpose of the committee to produce.

To the assembly which has thus deliberately sanctioned the propagation of a slander, it would be in vain to look for justice.

It is under these circumstances that an appeal to the public becomes necessary.

I do not address myself to the feelings nor do I wish to excite the sympathies of the public; although the persecution to which I am exposed would justify me in seeking their protection; I ask only to be made.

I shall now proceed to state and answer the charges embodied in the Report of the committee, with as much succinctness as may be compatible with a proper understanding of the subject.

The first charge relates to my personal affairs solely. It states that I have been resident in Ascot since the year 1816; that I have dealt largely in land; & that I have received considerable grants of land from the Crown.

To that part of the charge which asserts that I deal largely in land, I reply that the statement is not merely exaggerated, but absolutely false. I have not dealt largely in land, nor have I even purchased largely, and have sold very little. This bold and unqualified assertion of a fact, unsupported by evidence, is a specimen of the fairness and candor of the Report.

In respect to the grant of lands which I have received from the Crown, the public has a right to know on what grounds they were obtained; to afford this explanation, and at the same time to defeat the intention of my accusers in vilifying the private character, as well as my public conduct, I am compelled, though most reluctantly, to obtrude my personal affairs on the notice of the public. These motives must be my apology for attempting to place, in the true point of view, the relation in which I stood towards the Government at the time to which the attack on me has reference.

The Committee, in stating that I received considerable grants of land from the Crown, would leave it to be inferred that there were no considerations to justify these grants.

They do not think proper to notice the strong claims that I had upon Government for services rendered to the Crown, prior to my arrival in the colony, which alone would authorise the bounty of the Crown being extended to me.

The Committee makes no mention of the fact, that the original grant of ten thousand acres of land, promised to me before my departure from Europe, but not perfected until some years after, was the condition upon which I embarked my property in the enterprise; and that it was thus a matter of right, not of favor, being in truth nothing but the completion of a bargain for which I had paid the equivalent; neither do they make any allusion to the circumstances which appear in the correspondence submitted to the committee, which establish the injury that I sustained in consequence of the Government not performing its engagement in making the grant as promised to me on my arrival in this country—a proceeding which deprived me of some of the lands most important to the success of my settlement, that were given to absentees, who, from that day to the present, have not cleared an acre nor expended a shilling on the grants.

They omit to state, that notwithstanding

the breach of the engagement on the part of the Government, the obligations undertaken by me were fulfilled to the letter, before the original promise of the Secretary of state was redeemed; that mine was a solitary instance of the conditions of residence being complied with; and that capital brought with me was applied to the improvement of the country and the cultivation of the grants.

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had never been sent to me as they pretend and the suppression of a document which would have distinctly shewn the true character of all the transactions as I have described them. This document is the account of Fees rendered to the Surveyor general in October, 1834.

It is possible that the honorable member of the committee was not aware of these circumstances at the time, but the communications since made from the Governor refer to it in such manner as to make it imperative on the committee to have called upon the Surveyor general for explanation.

Having answered the charges brought against me in my capacity of agent for the Townships. I shall now proceed to explain some points in charge of a more serious character, in which an attempt is made to incriminate the late administration. It is stated 'that with the knowledge of the determination of his Majesty's Government to restrict the grants (to Mr. Felton's children) to one third of the land for which he had applied, Mr. Felton, availing himself of his official character, in effect represented that he was entitled under the dispatch in answer to his petition to the amount claimed; and it is a fact that he procured Letters patent to pass the great seal, conveying to him the whole number of acres which he had claimed;—and Mr. Felton thus knowingly and fraudulently exacted and received a grant of 10,000, acres more than it was intended to convey to him, and retains it to this day.'

Now the whole of the first part of this statement is a misrepresentation of facts. My petition was presented to Sir James Kemp before the dispatch from the secretary of state was received; Sir James referred to the secretary of state, and I took no further steps whatever to forward the Patents after presenting my petition. All the proceedings subsequent to the receipt of the dispatch conveying the refusal of the secretary of state to grant the larger quantity of land, were made by the Civil secretary of Sir James Kemp, without reference to me.—These circumstances are so fully detailed in the correspondence submitted to the assembly, that it is surprising that the committee could hazard assertions so completely at variance with them.

The charge of 'fraudulently receiving a grant' cannot surely apply to the case wherein the party could exert no agency or influence over the proceedings. The fact is, that during the administration of Sir James Kemp I had no official charge of any of the proceedings relating to the preparation of patents and it was not until I was called upon for the payment of the fees that I became aware that the draft of the patent had reached the provincial secretary's Office. If I could by any possibility have had any influence in preparing patents different from the intentions of the Governor, it must have been with connivance of the Attorney General. The honorable James Stewart was Attorney General at that time, and, if necessary, the testimony of that Gentleman could be brought to show that he received the order from the Civil Secretary [Col. Yorke] and that he returned the draft when prepared to that officer, by whom it was sent for engrossing to the Secretary of the province.

In respect to the lands being yet in my possession by the omission of the late Administration to issue a writ of *scire facias* I can only say that I offered no resistance to the measures that the Government thought proper to adopt;—The King's Attorney general most probably saw good cause for not adopting the course pointed out by the committee and the subsequent proceedings are of a character to preserve the public interests and give full effect to the instructions of the Secretary of state.

In conclusion I must observe that the public being now in possession of the correspondence relating to this transaction, will by comparison of the fact therein stated, be enabled to appreciate the spirit and the misrepresentation which pervade the Report.

WILLIAM B. FELTON.
Quebec, 28th Jan'y, 1836.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Tuesday, February 16.

Mr. Huot presented the 4th report of the standing committee of education and Schools; and the said committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of the Trustees of Schools, Nos. 3 and 5, in the parish of Ste. Martine, and they were referred to the committee on the four petitions presented yesterday, from the County of Beauharnois.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, the further consideration of the Inland Customs bill, was fixed for Tuesday next; and the Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Lord Aylmer, laid before the house yesterday, were referred to the committee on Lord Aylmer's Despatch of 18th March, 1835.

Mr. De Bleury reported on the Tavern-keepers' bill; committed for Friday next.

The Normal Schools Bill and the Jurors qualification bill were passed.

The Lumber Trade bill, and the bill from the Council to incorporate the parish of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, were read the second time, and referred to separate special committees.

Wednesday, February 17.

Mr. Courteau obtained leave of absence till 25th proximo.

Mr. Dubord was added to the commit-

tee on the Report of the Chamby canal commissioners.

On motion of Mr. De Bleury the Council's amendments to the bill relating to differences between masters and mistresses and their servants, apprentices and laborers in the country parts, were agreed to, with the exception of the following: Tenthly, 'That whenever any laborer, mechanic, tradesman or other workman shall engage to perform any specific quantity or job of work for any sum of money not exceeding £5 currency, and shall refuse, neglect or fail to fulfil such agreement, or be guilty of a breach of any part of the same, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 30s nor less than 5s currency, to be recovered in the manner aforesaid.' Yeas 20, Nays 42.

On motion of Mr. Perrault, that part of the Report of the special committee appointed to enquire concerning the death of John Collins, and into the state of the Montreal Gaol, which relates to the sheriff of Montreal was committed to the committee of the whole House on the first report of the special committee on fees and emoluments of the officers of courts of justice, concerning the said sheriff.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, the consideration of the first report of the special committee concerning the officers of the Executive Government, was fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. Godbout presented two petitions, and Mr. Cazeau one, from the inhabitants of the Island of Orleans, relating to the beaches; referred to the standing committee on agriculture.

The Resolutions passed in committee on Monday last, respecting Depots of Provisions, were reported, and concurred in with amendments.

The following are the resolutions as agreed to:

1st. That it is necessary to establish a new Depot of Provisions at the River Magdelaine; and also to re-establish the Depot at l'ointe des Monts, as authorised by the Act 2d, William IV. Cap. 28.

2d. That it is also necessary to re-establish the four Depots of Provisions hitherto existing on the Island of Anticosti.

3d. That £72 10 0 be granted for the purchase of Provisions necessary for the Depot at Pointe des Monts.

4th. That £72 10 0 be granted for the Depot at the River Magdelaine.

5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. That £36 5 0 be granted, for each of the Depots on the Island of Anticosti.

9th. That £25 be granted for the salary of the keeper of the Depot at river Magdelaine.

10th. 11th. That £50 be granted for the salaries of each of the keepers of the Depots at Jupiter river, and at the West end of the Island of Anticosti.

Mr. Power then introduced a bill to establish Depots of Provisions for the relief of shipwrecked persons; second reading Saturday next.

The House made some progress in committee on the bill to prevent duelling; and the committee obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next—yeas 41, nays 22.

The elementary education bill was amended in committee; to be reported to-morrow.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock at night, the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

Thursday, 18th Feb.

On motion of Mr. Fortin the reasons given by the absent members at the call of the house are to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The elementary education bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The house went into committee on the 5th report of the standing committee of Grievances, relating to the honorable Mr. Justice Gale, and adopted the resolutions and addresses suggested in the same reported to the house and concurred in, upon a division of yeas 56, nays 7, Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Clapham, Gugy, Knight, Moore and Wells.

Here eight resolutions were passed, ending with the prayer that his Excellency 'do take immediate steps to have the said Samuel Gale removed from the office of Judge of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this province.'

The Council's amendments to the Small causes bill were agreed to, yeas 40, nays 9.

The other orders of the day were postponed.

From the Farmers' Advocate.

The executive committee of the constitutional association for the Southern division of the County of Sherbrooke, met at Sherbrooke on the 12th inst. and adopted the following.

DECLARATION.

The state of public affairs in this province has lately assumed so threatening an aspect, that the constitutional Reformers of the Southern Division of the county of Sherbrooke have been prompted to follow the example of their brethren in other parts of the country, by enrolling themselves into an association to watch over their rights and privileges as free subjects of Great Britain, to preserve intact our connection with the parent state, and to guard against any encroachments upon the constitution as by Imperial Legislation established.

No rational doubt can be entertained that a measure of this nature has become highly necessary at the present moment, many powerful reasons can be adduced in support of the assertion.

When the crisis has arrived in which the Speaker of the house of assembly promulgates treason both in that house and in public addresses advocating revolution in un-

disguised terms, and a weak Executive allows such conduct to pass with impunity!

In which the public Revenue of the province has been expended by the illegal combination of two Branches of the legislature without the intervention of the third, in direct violation of an essential principle of our Constitution.

In which the local administration of the present day has shewn itself partial to the revolutionary party of the province, and thus apparently participating in the national prejudices and enmity of the majority of the house of assembly, forgetful of the enlightened character of the source from which it derives its authority.

In which the Servants of Government have been deprived of the fair remuneration for their services for the last two years in breach of common honesty and good faith, while large sums have been lavishly expended upon the professed supporters of the Revolution.

In which a number of public officers have been accused by the house of assembly and condemned without being allowed the most valuable privilege that a free people can possess, that of being heard in self defence or of being specifically informed of the charges to be bro't against them, while the fact cannot but strike every observer of passing events, that among them there does not appear one name of French origin.

In which the share in the representation of the province allotted by the house of assembly to the Eastern Townships is so unequally divided in point of extent of country and of population, that they enjoy a very small proportion in comparison with their more favored fellow subjects of French origin.

In which the inhabitants of this district has been refused the privilege of making Rail Roads upon their application for a charter for that purpose even though at their own expense:

In which the abolition of our local court of Judicature is threatened by which we shall be compelled to resort to some very distant Tribunal for the ordinary and daily process of law, amounting, in fact, to a denial of justice.

When, we repeat the alarming crisis has arrived in which these grievances rise up, we maintain that we are called upon by our regard for the Parent State—by our desire to remain connected therewith—and by the sacred impulse of self defence, to form ourselves into an association, to oppose as far as in us lies the revolutionary attempts of the enemies of the Government.

While it will be a primary object with this association to preserve the constitution in its present form, in conformity with the determination, expressed by the inhabitants of the district of St. Francis upon several occasions, and in particular at a public meeting of Delegates from the counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Shefford in 1829, yet we cannot but feel with anxiety and apprehension, that when the majority of the representative branch, formed almost exclusively of individuals of French origin and unacquainted with the principles of enlightened government, commence the work of undermining the constitution of the province, with the avowed design of separating it from the mother country, and that that majority is unchecked in that design, by the executive of the present day; the time may come, in which we shall no longer be dependent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Tho' we most earnestly deprecate so lamentable a consummation, and trust and believe that the intelligence and power of the Constitutionalists in the province will be sufficient to prevent it, yet we hereby declare that should such an event ever occur we will never submit to remain subservient to a French Government, under which the feudal Tenure and an antiquated Civil Code, incompatible with the present enlightened age and repudiated by the people from whom it was derived, would be jealously retained.

SAMUEL BROOKS, Chairman.
J. S. WALTON, Secretary.
Sherbrooke, Feb. 13, 1836.

From the Quebec Gazette.

CONTINGENCIES.

The Standing Committee of 'Revenue and Finance' of the House of Assembly, has presented a *First Report*, dated the 10th February instant, signed N. A. Morin, Chairman.

It passes over all the advances made on addresses of the house, up to the 10th October, 1832, under promise of being made good, and which promise has been, and still is, violated by the house, to the amount of tens of thousands of pounds. It however, recommends a bill of appropriation for £6,500 advanced by Lord Aylmer up to the 4th March, 1833, on a like promise, and which it absolutely refused to make good; and also for £22,000, advanced by Lord Gosford on the 11th November last, making £28,500 for three sessions of the Assembly's contingencies alone, without including the pay of its Speaker and the Members, and its regular officers, which may amount to about as much more, or about twenty thousand a-year, (half the expenses of the civil Government and administration of Justice,) for stopping improvements and disturbing the country. It

descends also to make good one year's expenses of the Legislative Council, advanced by Lord Aylmer, viz:—£3,553 10s. 5d. currency;—that is to say, not quite double the yearly allowance voted by the Assembly to the Hon. Mr. Viger, on his mission to England, and not three times the yearly allowance remitted out of the before-men-

tioned contingencies to J. A. Roebuck, Esq. M. P. for Bath!

It will be curious to see the reception of this bill in the Legislative Council. Will the King's instructions and the resolutions of the Assembly of 1833, requiring all appropriation bills to be in items, be complied with, in the drawing up of this bill for the Assembly? In that case, the Council will, no doubt, agree to the items for the hon. D. B. Viger and J. A. Roebuck. If it be *en bloc*, and contrary to the instructions, will the council *gulp it down*?

The presenting of a bill by the Assembly, is, however, an unwilling homage to the principle which the Assembly required the Governor to violate after their breach of faith, viz;—That no money is to be issued but under the authority of a law. If no law be passed, who will refund the money?

The following address was presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Toronto to his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, with but one dissenting voice:—

To his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover, and of the Prussian Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Toronto, in common Council assembled,

Respectfully beg leave upon the occasion of our accession to office, to congratulate your Excellency upon your appointment by the King to the Government of this valuable portion of the British Empire, and to assure your Excellency that your safe arrival among us has afforded us sincere gratification.

We desire to convey to your Excellency assurances of the devoted attachment of the council and the inhabitants of the city of Toronto to our revered Sovereign and the constitution of the Mother country—and that your Excellency may at all times rely upon the cordial co-operation of this council in carrying into full and efficient operation the laws necessary to insure the peace, welfare and prosperity of this loyal and flourishing city.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation,

I receive with pleasure the personal congratulations you have been good enough to offer me—but it is with feelings of infinitely higher satisfaction that I remark and admire your devoted attachment to our revered Sovereign and to the constitution of our Mother country.

Gentlemen—I hear it daily remarked to me, most particularly by those whose own minds are disturbed, that I am placed in a very critical situation, and that I am surrounded by difficulties almost insurmountable.

I cannot, however, say, that I participate in any such apprehensions. I know that the inhabitants of this province are loyal. I also know that they possess not only good feelings but good sense.

I require no other support. I ask for no other assistance—for I feel confident, that when the broad liberal policy of his Majesty's Government is clearly developed—when the Truth becomes known, that I have no dearer object than impartiality—to correct all real grievances—and to reward allegiance to our beloved Monarch, by cheap and good government—all ranks of people will unite with the capital of Upper Canada loyally offering me that 'cordial co-operation, for which I now beg to return you my best thanks.'

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following intelligence will be read with interest. The report of the capture of Fort King may have grown out of the engagement of which the particulars are given below.

BATTLE NEAR FORT KING,
And repulse of the Indians, with the loss of their Chief and 60 warriors left dead on the field.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 23.—An express arrived here last Thursday night, bringing orders for the immediate departure of the whole of the Troops stationed at this post, for Florida.

An engagement has taken place in the neighborhood of Fort King, between the forces commanded by Col. Clinch and about 600 Indians, whites and negroes. The latter were repulsed, leaving about 60 dead on the field. The Chief is among the slain. The loss on the part of the U. S. troops is supposed to be about 10, among whom are several officers.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen the gentleman who brought the express, who informs that there four killed and fifty six wounded of the troops under General Clinch. The General received several shots through his cap and cloth.

The veteran Gen. Scott has already found it necessary to call on the surrounding States for a force of 5000 men, the most of them to be mounted. He considers a less force utterly inadequate to subdue the savage foe.

So adroitly had the Indians managed in cutting off the chain of communication, that Gen. Clinch was utterly ignorant of the butchery of the troops on their way to join him, for weeks after it had occurred.

From the New Orleans American, Jan. 26.—The brig Jane, which has just arrived

reports that she was boarded off the Florida Reef, on the 12th, by a wrecker, who had on board the keepers and their families of the several light houses, who stated that several families had been murdered by the Indians of Florida Keys, and that they were obliged to take refuge on board of the wrecker, having been pursued by the Indians, who were destroying every thing, and killing every white person they could meet with.

To the Editor of the Mississquoi Standard.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—

There is an error of the Press in the article I sent you last week which alters the sense of what I wrote: It was the 11th Resolution I meant and not the 1st. I have a few more observations which I had not time to set down, and if you choose, you may have them now.

What a wonderful use the Petitioners of Stanstead have contrived to make of the word "regard?" They have used it five times to specify the grounds of their complaints. They furnish no proof that they have any complaints than merely, "they regard." The petitioners knew they were addressing friends who would understand them, if they only expressed a dislike, however unintelligible, of the British American Land Company, and sputtered out something, however absurd, about foreigners. Hence the petition furnishes no proof that they have grievances to complain of but the complacent declaration, "they 'regard' the establishment

al suffering to be alleviated...no sudden stroke of penury to be warded off, falling upon the heads of those who have heretofore pursued their walk through life in contented though humble competency. We know of many cases; aged men and women...orphans...widows...& some whose hands have ever been open to give according to their means, now standing in actual painful need of that very benevolence of which they have so often been the ready agents and dispensers, although with the shrinking delicacy of natural refinement they hide their sorrow from the public eye.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

The Shefford County Agricultural Society awarded the following premiums on crops, at a meeting held at Frost village on Monday the 1st instant. There was considerable competition, and the specimens exhibited were of an excellent quality, though the quantity produced on an acre was generally much less than last year. Several competitors, however, produced a greater quantity than those to whom the premiums were awarded.

On Wheat.

	B. Qts.
6 Pere Hoskins, Shefford, quantity per acre,	29 3
6 Louis Gravelin, Stukeley,	25 7
4 E. M. Fessenden, Shefford,	21 0

On Indian Corn.

6 Simon Blin, Brome,	54 17
5 A. Nash, Esq. Farnham,	53 8
4 S. Benham, Brome,	51 3

On Rye.

5 Pere Hoskins, Shefford,	20 16
4 Louis Gravelin, Stukeley,	16 18
3 William Taylor, Shefford,	

On Potatoes.

5 G. A. Goddard, Stukeley,	376
4 A. Knowlton, Esq. do.	337
3 Simon Blin, Brome,	227 1-2

On Oats.

4 E. Townsend, Shefford,	66 4
3 John Soles, Brome,	57 0
2 Jason Sargeant, Stukeley,	52 6

On Pease.

4 John Soles, Brome,	21 12
2d & 3d premiums not awarded.	

On Barley.

None worthy of a premium.
ROTUS PARMELEE, Sec'y.
Shefford, February 4, 1836.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG MARCH 1, 1836.

We candidly confess that we put but little faith in the Assembly's Report on Mr. Felton's case; but the remarks published by that gentleman has induced us to change our previous opinion.

Mr. Felton does not meet several of the charges in the report. He has introduced a deal of matter about 'motives' &c. with which we have nothing to do. He does not explain but slurs over the charge of taking per centage on sales of lands belonging to himself. He also talks of grants to 'my laborers,' will Mr. Felton be pleased to inform the public, how many laborers, on an average, he has been in the habit of employing yearly, since the commencement of settlement, in order that we may have some data, from which to discover the inducements held out to the British Government, for making him agent for settling three townships with 'my laborers' alone? 'No blame can attach to me,' says he, 'for settling upon my grants, as I was bound to do, persons who preferred buying land to obtaining it gratis.' What does the hon. gentleman mean by that? a fact is here admitted, that land could have been obtained gratis, does he then mean to say that people would prefer buying land to obtaining it gratis? If so, we doubt not but that he was 'bound' to settle such persons on their purchases. He alludes also to what he is pleased to style 'the persecution' against him. We do not think that an impartial enquiry into the conduct of public officers can be justly called 'persecution'; but let that pass. He surely must be aware that he states what is not consistent with fact, when he speaks of the 'origin of the persecution' being 'traced to feelings growing out of a contest in the election for Sherbrooke.' He must remember that complaints against him have been general through the whole Townships, for several years past, and that a petition signed by at least 600 persons was presented to the Assembly in 1834. This petition, or 'persecution,' was stifled for reasons, which it is probable the hon. gentleman may be fully acquainted with. We have inserted his 'remarks' as a matter of justice, & as a matter of justice we copy the following from a writer in the Farmer's Advocate and perhaps shall take an early opportunity of copying the whole.

According to promise, we have given a copy, letter for letter, of what we believe to be an authentic and original article, from the pen of a Bailiff M. P. P. The handwriting, kakography and peculiar manner of mixing capital and small letters together, are all and each of them so entirely like that individual's writing, that it cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with it, that the article is in reality, what we take it to be.

Some of our contemporaries are endeavoring to find out the reason, why the Assembly are staying off the consideration of the Supply Bill. The *Canadien* says that the *clique* is split into three different parties, each holding different opinions; but we say, that the initiated are waiting for 'precise instructions' from pensioner Roebuck, and the uninitiated may amuse themselves, by forming as many parties as they conveniently can, until the receipt of said 'instructions.'

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To remove doubts from the sceptical, we shall be happy to shew it to all comers

gratis, when we shall have got it framed and glazed.

Our Quebec exchanges have our thanks, for furnishing us with the outlines of the debates, and we are heartily glad to be able partially to reciprocate.

Here follows the article:

Mr Speaker—it is well known to this Honorable house that on the 1st of December last, I moved an address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief praying him to cause the proper officers to lay before this house, the documents relating to the Excretion of a Courthouse and Gaol in the County of Mississauga, and also one, praying his Excellency to appoint me a justice of the peace for the aforesaid County; with both which requests, His Excellency has with the most daring contempt and effrontery refused to comply; then Mr Speaker has His Excellency been guilty of a high contempt and Misdeameour, and for which I now declare my intention on Saturday next, to bring in a Bill of impeachment

We have received, and have put into the stove, several loose anonymous papers which wag left for us.

We understand that some fishermen, whilst drawing the seine in the harbour of Presque Isle, District of Newcastle, Lake Ontario, in the month of November last brought on shore part of the wreck of a vessel, together with some human bones. It is supposed to be part of the wreck of his Majesty's packet, the *Speedy*, Captain Thomas Paxton Commander, which foundered in or about that place on the night of the 9th of October, 1804; and as we have not heard of any vessel being lost there since that time it is reasonable to suppose that it may be so.

There were upwards of thirty individuals on board, who all at the same time found a watery grave. Among the passengers were the Judge and other members of the Court, who were proceeding to the Newcastle district for the purpose of holding the Assizes.—*Canadian Emigrant*.

Births.

In the West Parish of St. Armand, on Sunday evening, the 21st ult., the lady of Daniel Campbell, Esquire, of a Son.

Died.

At St. Armand West, on the 20th ultimo, Daniel J., son of Mr. George Jones, aged 2 years.

JUSTICE.

Mr. Felton has petitioned for an investigation, and we hope that he will meet with one, on which when finished he may receive ample justice.

We shall merely add that the remarks about 'my laborers' were not intended for the Townships, where the idea creates more surprise than credence.

There is one to us inexplicable fact, that Mr. Felton is the only Councillor & public officer who has escaped the virulence of the 'French origin' party, although complaints from the 'English or foreign origin' party have more than once been made against him. Will the honorable gentleman explain?

His Excellency has sent down a message to the Assembly with a corrected and revised edition of the instructions laid before the U. C. Assembly by Sir Francis B. Head.

The Earl's message contains some important additions. It also contains a *nota bene* at the bottom, that the Earl meant what he said in the opening speech, thus giving 'Camillus' indirect praise for defending him against a journal which insinuated that he did not mean what he said. This is as it should be,—we mean the praise; the fact is abominable. A British peer, clothed with the dignity of a British King, thinks it necessary to declare to his parliament, that he did not think one thing and speak another in his speech from the throne. Disgusting!

Some of our contemporaries are endeavoring to find out the reason, why the Assembly are staying off the consideration of the Supply Bill. The *Canadien* says that the *clique* is split into three different parties, each holding different opinions; but we say, that the initiated are waiting for 'precise instructions' from pensioner Roebuck, and the uninitiated may amuse themselves, by forming as many parties as they conveniently can, until the receipt of said 'instructions.'

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are all and each of them so entirely like that individual's writing, that it cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with it, that the article is in reality, what we take it to be.

To remove doubts from the sceptical, we shall be happy to shew it to all comers

Temperance!!

JUST Published, and for sale at this office,

A defence of the Temperance Society, in answer to the objections of the Rev. Reverend Bishop Hopkins, By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St. Armand East. Price 10 cents; or 6 pence.

For Sale

or

To Let,

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Freleighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn.

For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Freleighsburg or of the subscriber in Sutton.

HENRY BORIGHT. Freleighsburg, March 1 1836. 47-4f.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all those that have any Claims

against the Estate of the late

David Partelow,

Deceased, in his life time of Noyan, County of Rouville, to file said demands duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his house in Noyan on or before the first day of April next, for liquidation, and all those that are indebted to said Estate to make payment on or before the first day of May next.

SETH WARNER, Tutor to the Minors of the late DAVID PARTELOW. Henryville, Feb. 17th 1836. 47-4w.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post-Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK. Brome, May 1st, 1835.

4

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season.

Groceries consisting of

Young Hysyn, Imperial & Hysyn Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low;

Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackeral, Herring, and Codfish;

Soup, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE. Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33-3f.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness, and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL. St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835.

33-3f.

Star Tavern,



New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.

The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unrewarded attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.

January 27, 1836. 46-12w.

Taken Up

POETRY.

The Siege of Woman's heart.
Woman's heart long had stood
With invincible mood
All the shots of young Cupid's gay train ;
When he told them, his will
Was to muster and drill
His troops for another campaign.

Wit, a smart young cadet,
Who was quite Cupid's pet,
Gaily sported his figures of speech ;
But his grand *coup-de-main*
Proved a flash in the pan ;
For it fail'd in effecting a breach.

'Twas Folly's desire
By a brisk running fire
To storm the weak side of the town ;
But his guns only broke
Into smother and smoke ;
So they never could batter it down.

Reason's gait was so stanch,
And so awkward his march,
By the mess he was voted a bore !
Such a figure he made
At review and parade,
That they had him drumm'd out of the corps !

But they found to their cost
What a friend they had lost ;
For Woman's heart never would yield :—
Love, Folly and Wit,
Seldom made a good hit,
When Reason was out of the field.

So the chivalrous friends
Made ample amends
To their comrade for all that was past ;
They united their force ;
Were triumphant of course,
And the castle surrendered at last !

THE SMUGGLER.

(Concluded.)

But while such feelings passed through his mind, others of a kindred character had crept into the bosom of Fanny, and she sighed when she thought that in a few weeks she should see him no more, that even her face he might not see, and that her name he must never know; and fears for her father's safety mingled with the feelings which the stranger had awakened in her bosom. She had beheld the anxiety that glowed in his dark eyes,—she had listened to his impassionate words,—she felt their influence,—but duty forbade her to acknowledge that she felt it.

Eight weeks had passed, the wounds of Augustus were nearly healed, his health was restored and his strength returned, and Harry said that in another week he might depart, but the announcement gave no joy to him to whom it was addressed. His confinement had been robbed of its solitariness; it had become as a dream in which he delighted, and he could have asked but permission to gaze upon the face of his companion to endure it for ever. About an hour after he received this intelligence, Fanny entered the apartment. He rose to meet her,—he took her hand and they sat down together. But her heart lay untouched,—she spoke little,—he thought she sighed, and he, too, was silent.

'Lady,' said he anxiously, still holding her hand in his, 'I know not where I am, nor by whom I am surrounded—this only I know, that you with an angel's care have watched over me, that you have restored me to health, and rendered confinement more grateful than liberty; but in a few days we must part,—part perhaps for ever; then before I go grant me but one request—let me look upon the face of her whose remembrance will dwell in my heart as its dearest thought, while the pulse of life throbs within it.'

'I must not....I dare not,' said Fanny, and she paused and sighed....'tis not worth looking on,' she added.

'Nay, dearest,' continued he, 'deny me not—it is a small request. Fear nothing—never shall danger fall upon any connected with you through me. I will swear to you'

'Swear not!' interrupted Fanny, 'I dare not....no!—no!' and she again sighed.

He pressed her hand more closely within his. A breathless silence followed, and a tear glistened in his eyes. Her bosom heaved. Her countenance bespake the struggle that warred in her breast.

'Do I look as one who would betray your friends?' said he with emotion.

'No,' she faltered, and her head fell on her bosom.

He placed his hand across her shoulders, it touched the ribbon by which the deep folds of the veil were fastened over her head. It was the impulse of a moment, he unloosed it, the veil fell upon the floor, and the fair locks and the lovely features of Fanny Teasdale were revealed. Augustus started in admiration. For weeks he had conjured up phantoms of ideal beauty, but the fair face before him exceeded them all. She blushed—her countenance bespoke anxiety rather than anger, tears fell down her cheeks, and he kissed them away. He sat, silently gazing on her features, drawing happiness from her eyes.

Again ten days had passed, and during each of them Fanny, in the absence of her father, sat unveiled by his side. Still he knew not her name, and when he entreated her to pronounce it she wept, and replied, 'I dare not.'

He had told her his. 'Call me your Augustus,' said he, 'and tell me by what name I shall call you my own? Come dearest—do you doubt me still? Do you still think me capable of the part of an informer?'

But she wept the more, for she knew that to tell her name was to make known her father's also,—to betray him, and to place his life in jeopardy. He urged her yet more earnestly, and he had sunk upon his knee, and was pressing her hand to his lips, when Harry in the disguise in which he had al-

ways seen him, entered the room. The smuggler started back.

'What!' cried he sternly, 'what hast thou done girl?...shewn thy face and betrayed me?—and told thy name and mine too I suppose?'

'O no! no! dear father!' she exclaimed, flinging her arms around him, 'I have not indeed I have not. Do not be angry with your Fanny.'

'Fanny! Fanny!...bless thee for that word.'

'That thou mayest make it a clue to destroy her father!' returned the smuggler.

'No Sir,' answered Augustus proudly, 'but that I may treasure it up in my heart, as the name of one who is dearer to me than the life which thou hast preserved.'

'Aye! aye! replied Harry, 'thou talkest like every hot-headed youth, but it was an ungrateful return in thee for preserving thy life to destroy my peace. Get thee beth to the other room Fanny, for thou'st been a silly girl.'

She rose weeping and withdrew.

'Now Sir,' continued Harry, 'thou must remain no longer under this roof. This very hour will I get a horse ready, and conduct thee to where ye can go to your friends, or wherever ye like; and as ye were brought blind-folded here, ye maun consent to be taken blind-folded again.'

'Nay, trust to my honour Sir,' said Augustus—'I am incapable of betraying you.'

'I'm no sae sure about that,' returned the smuggler, 'and it's best to be sure. I trust to your honor that ye wad ask no questions while here,—and how have ye kept your honor? Na, lad, na!—what ye dinna see ye winna be able to swear to. So make ready.' Thus saying, Harry left the apartment, locking the door behind him.

It was about an hour after night-fall, and within ten minutes the smuggler again entered the room. He carried a pistol in one hand, and a silk handkerchief in the other. He placed the pistol upon the table and said—'I have no time to argue—allow me to tie thy eyes up, lest worse follow.'

Augustus requested that he might see Fanny but for a few minutes, and he would comply without a murmur.

'No,' said Harry sternly, 'wouldst tamper with my child's heart, when her trusting in thee would place my life in thy power? Say no more—I wont hear thee, he continued, again raising the pistol in his hand.

Augustus finding expostulation vain, submitted to have his eyes bound up, and as the smuggler was leading him from the house, the bitter sobs of Fanny reached his ear, he was almost tempted to burst from the grasp of his conductor and rush towards her, but endeavoring to suppress the tumult of his feelings he exclaimed aloud—

'Forget me not, dear Fanny,—we shall meet again.'

'Never!' whispered Harry in his ear.

The smuggler's horse stood ready at the door. In a moment he sprung upon the saddle—(if saddle it could be called)—and taking Augustus by the hand placed him behind him; and at a word spoken, the well-trained animal started off, as though spurs had been dashed into its side. For several hours they galloped on, but in what direction Augustus knew not, nor wist he from whence he had been brought. At length the smuggler suddenly drew up his horse, and exclaimed—'Dismount!'

Augustus obeyd, but scarce had his feet touched the ground, when Harry crying—'Farewell,' dashed away as an arrow shot from a bow, and before the other could unfasten the handkerchief with which his eyes were bound up, the horse and its rider were invisible.

It was drawing towards grey dawn, and he knew neither where he was nor in what direction to proceed. He remembered also that he was without money—but there was something heavy tied in a corner of the handkerchief, which he yet held in his hand. He examined it, and found ten guineas, wrapt in a scrap of paper, on which some words seemed to be written. He longed for day, that he might be enabled to read them, and as the light increased, he deciphered written with a trembling hand—

'You may need money....Think sometimes of me!'

'Heaven bless thee my unknown Fanny! cried he, 'whoever thou art—never will I think of any but thee.'

I need not tell about his discovering in what part of the country the smuggler had left him, of his journey to his father's house in Devonshire, or his relation of what had befallen him, nor how he dwelt upon the remembrance of Fanny, and vainly endeavoured to trace where her residence was, or to discover what was her name beyond Fanny.

He was appointed to the command of a cutter, and four years passed from the period of the scenes that had been described when, following in pursuit of a smuggling vessel, he again arrived upon the the coast of Northumberland. Some of his crew, who had been on shore, brought him information that the vessel was delivering her cargo near Embleton, and ordering two boats to be manned, he instantly proceeded to the land. They came upon the smugglers—a scuffle ensued, and one of Captain Hartly's men was stabbed by his side with a clasp-knife, and fell dead at his feet; and he had wrenched the knife from the hand of the murderer, who, with his companions, effected his escape without being discovered.

Harry's servant-girl was examined, and although she swore that on the night on which the murder was committed he had not been out of his own house, yet in her cross-examination she admitted, that he

But day had not yet broke when two constables knocked at the door of Harry Teasdale, and demanded admission. The servant-girl opened the door—they rushed into the house, and to the side of the bed where he slept. They grasped him by the shoulder and exclaimed—

'You are our prisoner!'

'Your prisoner!' replied Harry, 'for what, neighbors?'

'Weel dow ye know for what,' was the answer.

Harry sprang upon the floor, and in the excitement of the moment he raised his hand to strike the officer of the law.

'Ye are only making things worse,' said one of them, and he submitted to have handcuffs placed upon his wrists.

Fanny sprang into the room, exclaiming—

'My father!—my father! and flinging her arms around his neck....O! what is it?—what is it?' she continued breathlessly, and her voice choked with sobbing—'what do you say that you have done?'

'Nothing love, nothing,' said he, endeavouring to be calm—it is some mistake, but some one shall answer for it.'

His daughter's arms were forcibly torn from around his neck, and he was taken before a neighboring magistrate, by whom the deposition of Captain Hartly had been received. Harry was that morning committed to the county prison on a charge of murder. I shall neither attempt to describe his feelings, nor will I dwell upon the agony which was worse than death to his poor daughter. She knew her father innocent; but she knew not his accusers, nor the nature of the evidence which they would bring forward to prove him guilty of the crime which they imputed to him.

But the fearful day of trial came. Harry Teasdale was placed at the bar. The principal witness against him was Captain Hartly. The colour came and went upon the prisoner's cheeks as his eye fell upon the face of his accuser. He seemed struggling with sudden emotion, and many who observed it, took it as a testimony of guilt. In his evidence Captain Hartly deposed, that he and a part of his crew came upon the smugglers on the beach, while in the act of concealing their goods—that he and the seaman who was murdered by his side having attacked three of the smugglers, the tallest of the three, whom he believed to be the prisoner, with a knife gave the mortal stab to the deceased—that he raised the weapon also against him, and that he only escaped the fate of his companion by striking down the arm of the smuggler, and wrenching the knife from his hand, who then escaped. He also stated, that on examining the knife, which was of great length, he read the words 'HARRY TEASDALE' which were deeply burned into its bone handle, and which led to the apprehension of the prisoner. The knife was then produced in court, and a murmur of horror ran through the multitude.

'I forgive thee lad,' said Harry. Hartly led him from the dock,—he conducted him to Fanny, whom he had taken to an adjoining inn.

'Here is your father!—he is safe!—he is safe my love!' cried Augustus, as he

Fanny wept on her father's bosom, and he kissed her brow and said 'Bless thee.'

'And canst thou bless me too,' said Augustus, 'after all that I have done?'

'Well, well, I see how it is to be,' said Harry, and he took their hands and placed them in each other. I need only add that Fanny Teasdale became the happy wife of Augustus Hartly, and Harry having acquired a competency, gave up the trade of a smuggler.

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3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—
1st, The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d, The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th, The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th, The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

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Oct. 13, 1835.

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